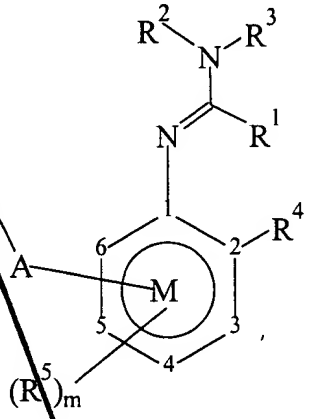
APPENDIX A

"CLEAN" VERSION OF EACH PARAGRAPH/SECTION/CLAIM
37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b)(ii) AND (c)(i)

CLAIMS (All New):

24. A method of combating fungi at a locus infested or liable to be infested therewith, which comprises applying to the locus a compound of general formula I or a salt thereof



(I)

wherein

R^1 is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl, each of which is optionally substituted, or hydrogen;

R^2 and R^3, which may be the same or different, are any group defined for R^1; cyano; acyl; $-OR^a$ or $-SR^a$, where R^a is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl, each of which is optionally substituted;

or R^2 and R^3, or R^2 and R^1, together with their interconnecting atoms form a ring, which is optionally substituted;

R^4 is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl, each of which may be optionally substituted; hydroxy; mercapto; azido; nitro; halogen; cyano; acyl; optionally substituted amino; cyanato; thiocyanato; $-SF_5$; $-OR^a$; $-SR^a$ or $-Si(R^a)_3$;

m is O to 3;

when present, each individual R^5 is a group defined for R^4;

R^6 is optionally substituted carbo- or heterocyclyl; and

A is a direct bond, -O-, $-S(O)_n-$, $-NR^9-$, $-CR^7=CR^7-$, -C=C-, $-A^1-$, $-A^1-A^1-$, $-O-(A^1)_k-O-$, $-O-(A^1)_k-$, $-A^3-$, $-A^4-$, $-A^10-$, $-A^1S(O)_n-$, $-A^2-$, OA^2-, $-NR^9A^2-$, $-OA^2-A^1$, $-OA^2-C(R^7)=CR^8)-$, $-S(0)_nA^1$, $-A^1-A^4-$, $-A^1-A^4-C(R^8)=N-N=CR^8-$, $-A^1-A^4-C(R^8)=N-X^2-X^3-$, $-A^1-A^4-A^3-$, $-A^1-A^4-N(R^9)-$, $-A^1-A^4-X-CH_2-$, $-A^1-A^4-A^1-$,$-A^1-A^4-CH_2X-$, $-A^1-A^4-C(R^8)=N-X^2-X^3-X^1-$, $-A^1-X-C(R^8)=N-$, $-A^1-X-C(R^8)=N-N=CR^8-$, $-A^1-X-C(R^8)=N-N(R^9)-$, $-A^1-X-A^2--X^1-$, $-A^1-O-A^3-$, $-A^1-O-C(R^7)=C(R^8)-$, $-A^1-O-N(R^9)-A^2-N(R^9)-$, $-A^1-O-N(R^9)-A^2-$, $-A^1-N(R^9)-A^2-N(R^9)-$, $-A^1-N(R^9)-A^2-$, $-A^1-N(R^9)-N=C(R^8)-$, $-A^3-A^1-$, $-A^4-A^3-$, $-A^2-NR^9-$, $A^1-A^2-X^1-$, $-A^1-A^1-A^2-X^1-O-A^2-N(R^9)-A^2-$, $-CR^7=CR^7-A^2-X^1-$, $-C=C-A^2-X^1-$, $-N=C(R^8)-A^2-X^1-$, $-C(R^8)=N-N=C(R^8)-$, $-C(R^8)=N-N(R^9)-$, $-(CH_2)_2-O-N=C(R^8)-$ or $-X-A^2-N(R^9)-$,

where n is 0, 1 or 2,

k is 1 to 9,

A^1 is-CHR^7-,

A^2 is -C(=X)-,

A^3 is $-C(R^8)=N-O-$,

A^4 is $-O-N=C(R^8)-$,

X is O or S,

X^1 is 0, S, NR^9 or a direct bond,

X^2 is 0, NR^9 or a direct bond,

X^3 is hydrogen, -C(=0)-, $-SO_2-$ or a direct bond,

each individual R^7 is alkyl, cycloalkyl or phenyl, each of which may be substituted; or is hydrogen, halogen, cyano or acyl;

each individual R^8 is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, carbo- or heterocyclyl, each of which may be optionally substituted; or is hydrogen;

each individual R^9 is optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted carbo- or heterocyclyl, hydrogen or acyl; or two R^9 groups on A, together with the connecting atoms, form a 5 to 7 membered ring;

where the moiety depicted on the right side of linkage A is attached to R^6;

or -A-R^6 and R^5 together with benzene ring M form an optionally substituted fused ring system.

25. The method according to claim 24 wherein R^1 is alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl, each of which is optionally substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen or optionally substituted phenyl; or is hydrogen.

26. The method according to claim 24 wherein R^1 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl or hydrogen.

27. The method according to claim 24 wherein R^2 and R^3, which may be the same or different, are alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl, each of which is optionally substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen, optionally substituted phenyl; or is hydrogen; alkoxy; alkoxyalkoxy; benzyloxy; cyano; or alkylcarbonyl.

28. The method according to claim 27 wherein R^2 and R^3, which may be the same or different, are C_1-C_{10} alkyl or hydrogen.

29. The method according to claim 24 wherein R^4 is alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl, each of which may be substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen or optionally substituted phenyl; or is hydroxy; halogen; cyano; acyl; alkoxy; haloalkoxy; or alkylthio.

30. The method according to claim 29 wherein R^4 is C_1-C_{10} alkyl or halogen.

31. The method according to claim 24 wherein m is O or 1.

32. The method according to claim 24 wherein, R^5 is alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl, each of which may be substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen or optionally substituted phenyl; or is hydroxy; halogen; cyano; acyl; alkoxy; haloalkoxy; or alkylthio.

33. The method according to claim 24 wherein R^5 is attached at the 5 position of ring M.

34. The method according to claim 24 wherein A is a direct bond, -O-, $-S(O)_nA^1-$, $-O(A^1)_k-$, $-S(O)_n-$, $-NR^9A^2-$, $-A^2-$, $-OA^2-$, $-OA^2-A^1-$, $-NR^9-$ or $-O(A^1)_kO-$.

35. The method according to claim 34 wherein A is a direct bond, -O-, -S-, $-NR^9-$, $-CHR^7-$ or $-CHR^7-$.

36. The method according to claim 24 wherein, when present, R^9 is alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl, each of which may be substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen or optionally substituted phenyl; or is hydrogen.

37. The method according to claim 24 wherein, when present, R^7 is alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl, each of which may be substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen or optionally substituted phenyl; or is hydroxy; halogen; cyano; acyl; alkoxy; haloalkoxy; alkylthio; or hydrogen.

38. The method according to claim 24 wherein A is attached to the 4 position of benzene ring M.

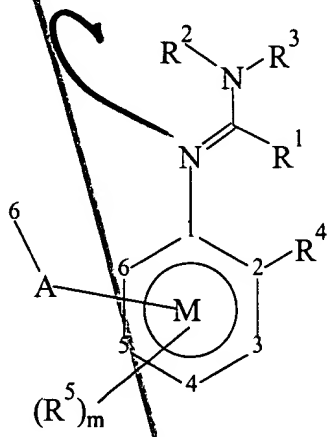
39. The method according to claim 24 wherein R^6 is optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted aromatic heterocyclyl.

40. The method according to claim 24 wherein R^6 is substituted by one or more substituents, which may be the same or different, and selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbo or heterocyclyl, each of which is optionally substituted; hydroxy; mercapto; azido; nitro; halogen; cyano; acyl; optionally substituted amino; cyanato; thiocyanato;

$-SF_5$; $-OR^a$; $-SR^a$ and $-Si(R^a)_3$, where R^a is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl, each of which is optionally substituted.

41. The method according to claim 40 wherein R^6 is substituted by one or more substituents, which may be the same or different, and are selected from the group consisting of hydroxy; halogen; cyano; acyl; amino; alkylamino; dialkylamino; alkyl; haloalkyl; R^aO-alkyl; acyloxyalkyl; cyano-oxyalkyl; alkoxy; haloalkoxy; alkylthio; carbocyclyl, optionally substituted by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy or alkylthio; and benzyl optionally substituted by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy or alkylthio.

42. A method of combating fungi at a locus infested or liable to be infested therewith, which comprises applying to the locus a compound of general formula I or a salt thereof



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl, each of which is optionally substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen or phenyl optionally substituted by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio or halogen; or is hydrogen;

R^2 and R^3, which may be the same or different, are as defined for R^1, or are alkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, benzyloxy, cyano or alkylcarbonyl;

R^4 is alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl, each of which is optionallly substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen or phenyl optionally substituted by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio or halogen; or is hydroxy; halogen; cyano; or acyl;

m is O or 1;

R^5 is alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl, each of which is optionallly substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen or phenyl optionally substituted by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio or halogen; or is hydroxy; halogen; cyano; or acyl;

A is a direct bond, -O-, -S-, $-NR^9-$, $-CHR^7-$ or $-O-CHR^7-$,

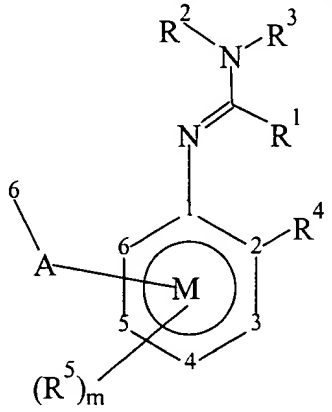
wherein, R^9 is alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl, each of which may be substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen or phenyl optionally substituted by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, or halogen; or is hydrogen;

R^7 is a group defined for R^9, or is hydroxy; halogen; cyano; acyl; alkoxy; haloalkoxy or alkylthio;

A is attached to the 4 position of benzene ring M; and

R^6 is phenyl or aromatic heterocyclyl, optionally substituted by one or more substituents, which may be the same or different, and is selected from the group consisting of hydroxy; halogen; cyano; acyl; amino; alkylamino; dialkylamino; alkyl; haloalkyl; R^aO-alkyl; acyloxyalkyl; cyano-oxyalkyl; alkoxy; haloalkoxy; alkylthio; carbocyclyl, optionally substituted by alkyl, haloalkyl, aikoxy, haloalkoxy or alkylthio; and benzyl optionally substituted by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy or alkylthio.

43. A compound of general formula I or a salt thereof



(I)

wherein

R^1 is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl, each of which is optionally substituted, or is hydrogen;

R^2 and R^3, which may be the same or different, are any group defined for R^1, or together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a ring, which may be substituted;

R^4 is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl, each of which is optionally substituted;

m is 1;

R^5 is any group defined for R^4 attached to the 5-position of the benzene ring M;

R^6 is optionally substituted carbo- or heterocyclyl;

A is a direct bond; -O-; -S-; -NR^9-,

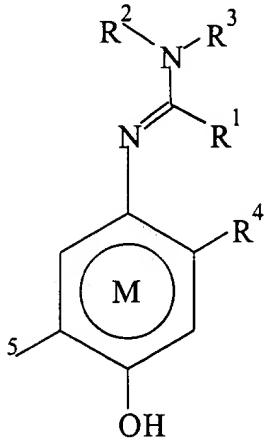
where R^9 is alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl, each of which may be substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen or optionally substituted phenyl; -CHR^7- or-O-CHR^7-, where R^7 is alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl, which may be substituted by alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, halogen or phenyl optionally substituted by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy or alkylthio; or is hydroxy; halogen; cyano; acyl; alkoxy; haloalkoxy; or alkylthio;

where -A-R^6 is in the 4-position of the benzene ring M and the moiety depicted on the right side of linkage A is attached to R^6;

or -A-R^6 and R^5 together with benzene ring M form an optionally substituted fused ring system.

44. A fungicidal composition comprising at least one compound as claimed in claim 43 in admixture with an agriculturally acceptable diluent or carrier.

45. A compound of general formula XIIa,



(XIIa)

where

R^1 is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl, each of which is optionally substituted, or is hydrogen;

R^2 and R^3, which may be the same or different, are any group defined for R^1; cyano; acyl; $-OR^a$ or $-SR^a$, where R^a is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl, each of which may be substituted; or R^2 and R^3, or R^2 and R^1, together with their interconnecting atoms may form a ring, which is optionally substituted;

R^4 is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl, each of which is optionally substituted; and

R^5 is any group defined for R^4 with the proviso that R^5 is not tert-butyl.